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Richmond Times-Dispatch

Financial News
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67th YEAR.

VOLUME 27
NUMBER 240

RICHMOND, VA., TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917. — TWELVE PAGES.

WEATHER
FAIR

PRICE, TWO CENTS

U. S. WILL REQUIRE \$21,000,000,000 NEXT FISCAL YEAR

Congress Expected to Give
Necessary Authorization
at This Session.

McADOO WILL BE ASKED
TO EXPLAIN SITUATION

\$19,000,000,000 Will Meet Ex-
penses and \$2,000,000,000 Will
Be Held for Emergency.

KITCHIN DISCUSSES ESTIMATE

Ways and Means Committee Begins
Consideration of Bond and
Certificate Measure.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—Two billion dollars may be added to the total of bonds to be authorized at the present session of Congress, making a total approximately of \$21,000,000,000 available to the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

Democratic Leader Kitchen said tonight that estimates submitted to him by the Treasury Department made it appear that the additional authorization probably would be necessary. Secretary McAdoo will be asked to explain the situation when he appears before the Ways and Means Committee tomorrow to discuss the forthcoming administration \$11,538,345,169 bond and certificate bill.

Present indications, according to Mr. Kitchen, are that \$19,000,000,000 will meet the expenses of the fiscal year, but it is thought best to have a \$2,000,000,000 margin for emergencies. He said: "This estimate covers about \$7,000,000,000 for loans to the allies, \$3,000,000,000 for current expenses, \$1,300,000,000 for war expenses, exclusive of war, leaving about \$10,000,000,000 for war expenses. Included in the war estimate is \$175,000,000 for the new insurance bill and \$1,000,000,000 for the Shipping Board."

METHODS OF RAISING

GREAT AMOUNT NEEDED

The \$21,000,000,000 would be raised as follows: bonds for allied loans, \$7,000,000,000; pending revenue bill, \$3,000,000,000; war certificates, \$1,000,000,000; bonds for domestic purposes already authorized, \$2,000,000,000; proposed new bonds, \$2,000,000,000; war savings certificates, \$2,000,000,000; and regular revenue, \$1,300,000,000.

Approximately \$11,000,000,000 of the foregoing amounts are included in the bond and certificate bill, which the Ways and Means Committee to-day began to consider. The bill would authorize \$7,000,000,000 for allied loans, \$3,000,000,000 to be used in refunding 3-1/2 per cent bonds already authorized; \$2,000,000,000 in war certificates and \$2,000,000,000 in war savings certificates. It also contains a reauthorization for \$2,000,000,000 in war certificates, and would provide for taking over other previously authorized bonds in the following amounts: Panama Canal, \$225,000,000; naval construction, \$150,000,000; Mexican border control, Danish West Indies and Alaskan railway, \$100,000,000; 3 per cent Panama Canal bonds issued in 1916, \$63,945,450.

No attempt will be made, Mr. Kitchen believes, to add the newly suggested \$2,000,000,000 issue to the bill now before the committee. It will come in as a separate measure, if at all.

NO HOPES OF PASSING

MEASURE BY WEDNESDAY

A brief meeting of the committee to-day to consider the bill made it obvious that hopes of leaders to pass the measure Wednesday could not be realized. An insistent demand for the full discussion in committee and on the floor created doubt if the bill could be passed before the end of this week at the earliest.

Several members indicated to-day that they would oppose Secretary McAdoo's plan of taxing the bonds. There was no indication, however, of opposition to the general terms of the bill.

As drafted by Secretary McAdoo and laid before the committee, the measure would authorize the issuance of \$7,538,345,000 worth of bonds to meet allied loans, and \$2,000,000,000 worth of certificates, respectively, to discharge other obligations not designated. All would draw 4 per cent interest, and be subject only to super-taxes and war profits and excess taxes.

Substitute taxation proposals cover a wide range, including a straight levy of 6 per cent on the interest returns and the flat income tax. These varying plans represent personal opinions of members without regard to party affiliations.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

TO BE INDULGED IN

In addition to discussing the proposed issue, general discussion of the war financing situation will be indulged in with a view to evolving a definite plan for possible future issues. The convertibility feature, brought to the fore by the provision of the present bill to permit exchange of previous 3-1/2 per cent war authorizations for the new issue, was expected to cause much debate. Several members were opposed to permitting future conversion of bonds bearing 4 per cent for higher interest-bearing issues, regardless of the state of the money market.

Work in the House, which meets Tuesday, for resumption of regular sessions, following a period of three-day recesses, will depend largely upon

President Tightens Control of Exports as Drastic War Step

U. S. Prepared to Go to
Any Limit to Prevent
Goods From Reach-
ing Germany.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—President Wilson tightened the government's control of exports to-night by issuing an order forbidding the shipment of any goods to European neutral countries except under license, and by extending the list for which license is required in shipment to the allies and neutrals other than European countries to include cotton, all meats, sugar and most of America's other export commodities.

In a statement accompanying his proclamation, the President said one of the first intentions of the government will be to see that no American products are made "the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly." Officials interpreted the order as forecasting a vigorous use of the export control as a war weapon, and a policy of the strictest rationing of countries contiguous to Germany.

Exports to Germany and her allies also are formally prohibited by the President's order, and this is understood to mean that the export control is about to supersede the British system of giving letters of assurance for American cargoes. Up to now, there has been nothing except the British blockade to prevent the shipment of American goods to Germany. Tonight's order is this respect accomplished.

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General J. W. Martin, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, in uniform.

TEXAS DELEGATION ASKS WITHDRAWAL OF NEGROES

Petition, Signed by All State Mem-
bers in Congress, Presented
at White House.

NO INDICATION OF ACTION

Report to Baker Says That Situation
at Houston Is Normal—Four In-
vestigations of Recent Rioting in
Progress or Planned.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—A petition asking withdrawal of all negro troops from Texas, signed by all the members of the Texas delegation in Congress, was presented at the White House to-day by Senator Sheppard and laid before President Wilson. White House officials did not indicate what action might be expected from the President.

An official report to Secretary Baker to-day said that the situation at Houston was normal, and that the investigation of the rioting by negro troops last week by army officers was proceeding rapidly.

Indications are that soldiers found to have been involved in the outbreak, which cost seventeen lives, will be tried by a military court. Secretary Baker would not express himself on this point, however, pending a full report of the occurrences and the recommendations of Major-General Parker, commanding the Southern Department.

Mr. Baker also refused to make any statement as to the future policy of the War Department toward sending colored regiments into Texas or other Southern States for training.

MUNICIPAL INVESTIGATION
PROVIDED FOR BY COUNCIL

[By Associated Press.]
HOUSTON, TEX., August 27.—A separate municipal investigation of the killing of seventeen persons during indiscriminate shooting by 100 negroes of the Twenty-fourth Infantry last Thursday night, was provided for to-day in a resolution adopted by the City Council.

There are now four investigations being conducted or planned. One is by Colonel Cross, inspector-general of the Southern Department; one by United States Attorney John Green; a third by District Attorney John H. Crocker, and a fourth by the city.

The resolution of the City Council providing for the investigation says charges that Houston police dealt improperly with negro soldiers; that negro citizens assisted negro soldiers in the rioting, and that intoxicating liquors were carried into the negro camp, will be investigated.

Major-General George Bell, Jr., tonight said he understood the quarter-master department at Washington telegraphed that the Eighth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, composed of negroes, would come to Houston, as originally planned.

PETAIN MAINTAINS GAINS IN ENTIRETY

Italians Throw Futile Counter-
attacks Against French
Line Near Verdun.

TAKE 1,100 MORE PRISONERS

Italians Are Gradually Breaking
Down Austrian Resistance
North of Gorizia.

[By Associated Press.]
On the front in France the Germans have been throwing counterattacks against the French line in the region of Verdun, but not only have the forces of General Petain maintained their gains in their entirety, but have taken more than 1,100 additional prisoners. Likewise, on the Alpine front, the German Crown Prince is keeping up his offensive against the French, but here also the attempts met with complete failure.

Along the front held by the British the operations have scarcely risen above the character of trench raids, although on various sectors vigorous artillery duels are in progress.

The Berlin War Office reports the capture of Russian positions near Jacobstadt, between Riga and Dvinsk on the Northern Russian front, but makes no mention of a resumption of the operations begun last week east of Riga. In Rumania the Russo-Rumanian forces still are holding their own against the invaders, having retaken heights, the Germans captured Sovietia which the Germans captured last week. On the Fokshani sector Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces seemingly have been unable to make further advances, owing to the stiffening in the line of the defenders.

ITALIANS HEAD FOR BORDER
OF UPPER CARINOLA

Somewhat slowly, but nevertheless, surely, the Italians are breaking down the resistance of the Austrians in the region around Monte Santo, north of Gorizia, and making their way eastward toward the border of Upper Carniola.

In their endeavor to hold back the Italians, the Austrians have brought to this sector large numbers of fresh men, and at last reports the fighting was most intense, but with the Italians having overcome the resistance of the Austrians at various points.

Virtually nothing is being vouchsafed in the Italian official communications which even apparently recognize the advances General Cadorna's men have made since they began their offensive from the region of Tolmino to the sea. The Italian War Office probably desiring to conceal from the enemy the exact objectives it has in view. The latest communication, for instance, leaves entirely alone the situation on the Carso front, where previous reports had announced progress for the Italians toward Trieste.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ATTACK
REPULSED BY RUSSIANS

[By Associated Press.]
PETROGRAD, August 27 (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press).—An Austro-German attack on Rumanian positions south of Ocna last night was repulsed, the War Office announces. Northeast of Souveia the Rumanians recovered a height which had been wrested from them.

RUSSIANS YIELD SOME
POSITIONS TO GERMANS

[By Associated Press.]
BERLIN, August 27 (Via London).—To-day's official report from the Russo-Galician front says that in the Dvina River region, northwest of Jacobstadt, on the northern sector of the line, the Russians yielded some positions to the Germans.

SUCCESSFUL TRENCH RAID
IN VERDUN SECTOR

[By Associated Press.]
LONDON, August 27.—A successful trench raid was made by the British east of Ooststaverne, which is about a mile northeast of Wythamstead, to-day. The British official statement issued this morning says:

"We made a successful raid this morning east of Ooststaverne and secured a few prisoners. There is nothing further of special interest to report."

FRENCH GO FORWARD
IN VERDUN SECTOR

[By Associated Press.]
GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sunday, August 26.—The gallantry of the French troops before Verdun carried them forward again to-day, when they attacked between Mermont farm and La Chaume wood and advanced another 1,000 yards, capturing nearly 1,000 prisoners. The territory to the south of Beaumont heights and woods almost to the village of Beaumont fell into their hands, notwithstanding the most severe German counterattacks, which came under a vigorous fire from the French artillery.

The first attack in the center was checked for a time, but the resistance of numerous nests of machine guns was overcome by the wonderful dash of the French troops, who would not be denied. The German artillery, which seems to be weakening, has been heavily of late before retreating under pressure, but the firing has been wild, and little harm has been done.

ASSAULTS BROKEN UP
BY THE FRENCH FIRE

[By Associated Press.]
PARIS, August 27.—Strong German attacks were made last night on the Alsace and Verdun front. The War Office announces that the assaults were broken up by the French fire, and that all French positions were maintained. More than 1,100 prisoners were taken yesterday.

President Wants to Know how Far He Can Go in Keeping Prices Down

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—An interpretation of existing laws which will define clearly the government's power to keep war prices down has been asked of Attorney-General Gregory by President Wilson. The President particularly wishes to know how far the government can go under the food control and the national defense acts.

The defense act authorizes the executive, in time of war or other national emergency, to commandeer supplies at fair prices, but doubt has existed as to whether the law vests in him power to force producers to sell to the allies and to the general public at the same figures ordered by the government.

Under the food control act, the President has fixed coal prices and has wide authority over the production and distribution of foodstuffs, but the government control over "necessaries" never have been clearly defined in the minds of many officials.

In statements on the subject, the President has emphasized that the administration's policy will be to obtain fair prices for the public on all commodities, and that heavy American and allied government purchases will not be permitted to increase prices to the private buyer. With the price of coal disposed of for the time being, the government now has turned its attention to steel and copper.

If a test comes between the government and industries over the avowed intention of the government to see that the public shares in price reductions, it will come first over steel. Pending in Congress is the Pomerene bill, which gives the government power to fix steel prices, and if, under existing laws, no power is found to bring steel prices down generally, the administration will go to Congress and insist upon passage of this measure.

There is a belief in some circles that most of the industries that are controlled through the government's control of fuel.

JAPAN HAS NO SELFISH INTERESTS TO SUBSERVE

Viscount Ishii Makes Statement, De-
fining Purposes of His Mis-
sion to United States.

PLEDGES FULL CO-OPERATION

Declares Nations Are Fighting for
Common End, and His People De-
sire to Aid in Common Efforts
With All Their Resources.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese ambassador, gave to the Associated Press tonight a statement defining the purposes of his mission to the United States. Members of the mission noticed at Honolulu, at San Francisco, and finally here in Washington, indications that their coming might be misinterpreted by certain elements, and it was felt necessary to explain that no commercial or selfish interests were to be subserved.

The ambassador's statement follows: "The imperial Japanese mission came to the United States for two reasons: first, to convey to the President and to the American people the appreciation and congratulations of the Emperor and the nation of Japan for the entrance of the United States into the war as allies of Japan and the other nations now waging war against the enemies of freedom; second, to determine how best to co-operate with the United States in carrying the war to a triumphant conclusion."

"Having determined in what manner Japan can use her resources and strength to this end, it is the purpose of the mission to further aid the allied cause by showing what she can do with the help and co-operation of the United States. Japan is entirely unselfish in her aims. We are fighting for a common end, and we wish to aid in the common efforts."

1,000,000 BIBLES ORDERED

War Council of Y. M. C. A. to Give
Khaki Pocket Testaments to
Soldiers and Sailors.

[By Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, August 27.—An order for 1,000,000 khaki pocket testaments for American soldiers and sailors has been placed by the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. with the American Bible Society. It was announced to-day. President James Wood, of the Bible society, said the books will be furnished without cost, and the money for printing them will be raised by popular subscription under a "special fund for soldiers and sailors."

"The first delivery of 100,000 Testaments to the Y. M. C. A. will be made early in October, it was said, and a slightly larger number will be made each succeeding month."

829 MORE MEN JOIN ARMY

Brings Total Number Enlisted Since
April up to 190,734
Recruits.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The regular army enlisted 829 men in the past two days, reports to-day show. This brings the number enlisted since April 1917 to 190,734.

Recruiting is to continue indefinitely. Only twenty-three States have filled their volunteer quotas, and no others are likely to complete theirs for several days.

The bulk of the recruiting is done by States which have already "filled up." Pennsylvania got eighty-four men, New York eighty-two and Ohio fifty-eight in the last two days.

OTHER ALLIES JOIN

Italy, Belgium and Serbia to Make
Purchases in America Through
Baruch Commission.

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—Italy, Belgium and Serbia have agreed to make their purchases in American markets through the allied purchasing commission, of which Bernard M. Baruch is chairman. Great Britain, France and Russia already had agreed to do so, and other allied nations. It is expected, will join the federation shortly.

The agreement made by Italy, Belgium and Serbia, which was with the approval of President Wilson, was announced to-day by Secretary McAdoo.

KERENSKY IS TOLD TO BREAK OFF WITH SOCIALISTS OR GO

Opposition Forces Join in
Confronting Dictator
With Ultimatum.

KORNILOFF LOOMS LARGE
AS MILITARY DICTATOR

Open Declaration of War on
Present Government Threat-
ened at Stormy Session.

WOULD HAVE MOSCOW AS SEAT

President Wilson Sends Message,
Promising "Material and
Moral Assistance."

MOSCOW, August 27.—The opposition had its round at the extraordinary council to-day. Underdressed by Premier Kerensky's threat of "blood and iron," the cadet leaders, headed by Professor Milukoff, peasants' delegates and retired generals, including Alexieff and Brusiloff, joined in confronting the dictator with the ultimatum:

"Break with the Socialists, or go!"

General Korniloff to-night loomed large as a military dictator, backed by the Cossacks. Open declaration of war on the Kerensky government and subsequent creation of a new regime, with Moscow as its seat, threatened as the stormy sessions wore on. Only a miracle can save the Kerensky government, in its present make-up.

PRESIDENT SENDS
WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, August 27.—President Wilson sent to the members of the national council assembly at Moscow to-day assurances that this government is willing to extend "every material and moral assistance" to the government of Russia.

No official comment was made by government officials on Premier Kerensky's speech before the members of the council yesterday, but it was made clear that the sentiments expressed by the Russian leader were heartily appreciated here, and that his declaration indicating the firm manner in which he and his counselors are prepared to deal with enemies of the new government had aroused a greater confidence in the outcome of their plans.

The message cabled by President Wilson follows:

"President of the National Council, Moscow:

"I take the liberty to send to the members of the great council now meeting in Moscow the cordial greetings of their friends, the people of the United States; to express their confidence in the ultimate triumph of ideals of democracy and self-government against all enemies within and without, and to give their renewed assurance of every material and moral assistance they can extend to the government of Russia in the promotion of the common cause in which the nations are unselfishly united."

"WOODROW WILSON."

KERENSKY'S SPEECH FAILS TO SATISFY SINGLE PARTY

LONDON, August 27.—Premier Kerensky's speech in opening the national conference did not satisfy a single party or succeed in uniting the different groups in mutual service for the "war coalition," says the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Moscow. The graph correspondents of the press and the democrats are dissatisfied with the dictatorial government. The anti-democrats expected a practical program for the carrying out of measures to put down anarchy. They also are dissatisfied with the Premier's declaration regarding the impossibility of imagining a future without freedom, saying this is no time to talk of freedom and social reforms.

"Monday is expected to be the day of atonement. The various groups are expected to speak out freely and voice their aspirations. Much depends on whose words find an echo in M. Kerensky's own aspirations."

"Personally, I do not believe the Cabinet will undergo changes, as a coalition is the only possible form of government at this juncture. Should the conference fail in a last effort to organize a national government, the responsibility will fall on those elements which put the interests of their own classes above those of the country."

"Moscow has resumed its normal aspect. The strike has been discontinued, and the Moscow Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, with other organizations, has appealed to the population to abstain from demonstrations. The Petrograd Maximists of the central executive council have been deprived of their mandates on account of unwillingness to submit to the decision against separate action."

EXPRESSES HIS CONFIDENCE IN VALOR OF TROOPS

[By Associated Press.]
MOSCOW, Sunday, August 26.—Premier Kerensky, who came to Moscow yesterday to attend the national conference being held for consideration of the military and political problems which confront the country, reviewed troops at the Hippodrome to-day, and in addressing them said he was convinced by the valor they were showing that they would be able to drive back the enemy at the front and crush any attempt at a counter-revolution.

General Korniloff, the commander-in-chief, arrived from Petrograd to-day, and was greeted by great crowds. In an address, he said it was a source of satisfaction to be able to tell the army that Moscow was the watchword.